## LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A PAVEMENT FOR UPPER FIFTH-AVE. PROPERTY OWNERS OBJECTING TO A MACADAMIZED ROAD.

The proposal to macadamize Fifth-ave., from Fifty-ninth-st. to Seventy-second-st., is opposed by a large number of property owners along that portion of the avenue. They have signed a petition, which was laid before the Beard of Aldermen on Tuesday, asking that the award of the contract be deferred until Senator Hogan's bill is acted on in the Legislature. This bill Hogan's bill is acceded by the avenue from Waverly-place to Ninetieth-st. A commission is named, which is to select the most suitable pavement, and award the contract. The Commissioner of Public Works has postponed the

opening of bids until April 16. Jacob Vanderpoel, of the Department of Docks, lives Jacob Vanderpoel, of the Department of Docks, lives in Fifth-ave., near Sixty-second-st., and is que of the persons opposed to Commissioner Campbell's plan to macadamize the avenue. He said that the avenue above Fifty-ninth-st. was in great need of a new pavement. The present pavement was of wood, placed there do not be a properly a properly a pavement was of wood, placed there do not be a properly a pavement was of wood, placed there during the days of the Tweed Ring. For a long time it had been out of repair. In some places the pavement had sunk or been torn up, leaving holes. It had been out of repair. In some places the pavement had sank or been torn up, leaving holes. This condition of the pavement induced a number of real estate owners to apply to Commissioner Campbell to repair it. But when they heard he intended to give them a macadamized road, they united in a general protest against it. The Commissioner, however, considered it a good pavement, and was not disposed to change his plan. They were many objections to that pavement. In the first place it would make a race course of the avenue. Buring the Summer months and the dry season in Winter the constant travel would create a cloud of fine onst which would permeate the air. Besides being very injurious to health, this dust would ruin household articles, destroy clothing, and do damage in other ways. Where the pavement was laid now in the city—in the Central Park and the Boulevards—there were few residences. But the experience of Western cities should be a lesson. Very many of the people of St. Louis were suffering from sore eyes owing to the dust arising from macadanized pavements. In order to prevent the dust from rising, it would be necessary to sprinkle the pavement constantly. Tais would make mud, or in the Winter would coat the pavement with ice. The property owners did not desire any particular pavement, but would be satisfied with the present condition of the avenue in preference to having it macadamized. The ordinary granite block pavement of his macadamized. The ordinary granite block pavement with inc. Traphagen, another property owner in the upper part of Fifth-ave., corroborated Mr. Vanderpoe's statement. He also said that J. A. Bostwick, who was building a handsome residence in Fifth-ave, declared that he would put a different pavement in trout of his property. H Commissioner Campbell paved the upper part with the macadamized pavement, the Hogan Bill Commission might select a different material, and thus they would conflict.

conflict.

Amos R. Ene said he had heard no discussion among the property owners about the Hogan bill, but he was inclined to think it was only a job. All the members of the Commission were not satisfactory. He thought it would be wise to have the whole avenue macadamized.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR DARWINIAN STUDIES Among the acquisitions at the Aquarium are four chimpanages and an orang-outang, which came by the steamer Hermann, on Monday. They were all captured on the Cougo River, thirteen months ago, and have reached New York in perfect health. "Tuck," the survivor of the pair that arrived at the Aquarium some weeks ago, received the new comers with great jealousy, and seems fearful lest the keeper may pay them to

weeks ago, received the new comers with great jealousy, and seems fearful lest the keeper may pay them too much attention.

Of the chimpanzees, the largest one is about four feet in height when creet and is nearly rull grown. He is not very tame and occasionally strikes at his keeper with all the vigor of an accomplished boxer. The others are smaller and exhibit many indications of affection and intelligence. They caress their keeper when he approaches and show great distress when he leaves them. The form of their hands is almost the same as that of a human being, the chief difference being that they have no prehensive power in the thumb.

In capturing these animals it was necessary to kill the parents. The captures were fed for a while on the milk of buffalo cows, but at present their bill of fare is varied. For breakfast they have choosiate, yolks of eggs, homey and bread; for dinner, sago, rice, bread and port while; supper, tea, milk and housy, toast, etc., and they delight themselves between meals with oranges and bananas. Once a week they are fed with the breasts of chickens, the only meat they eat. It is claimed by the managers of the Aquarium that the orang-outangs is the first one ever brought to America, all other accalled orang-outangs having been really doof-faced baboons. The one at the Aquarium is called Leo, and is about three and one-half or four feet high, and is covered with hair of a reddish brown color and two or three inches long. In other respects he resembles the chimpanzee, except that he is much heavier. He is fed and cared for in the same manner. He is between five and six vears old, and although not as social in his ways, is as interesting as the chimpanzee. The keeper says he is the fluest specumen ever captured.

Among other arrivals at the Aquarium are a pair of "sea-devils," which are about 3 feet long and 18 inches broad, with enormous mouths a foot in width. Around the mouth are short thits of hair, and double rows of teeth can be distinctly seen when they breathe. Their bodies

## FASHION'S WHIMS IN FURNITURE.

The furniture manufactory and warerooms of George C. Flint & Co., at Nos. 104, 106 and 108 West Fourteenth-st., are among the largest establishments in the city. The first floor is full of miscellaneous articles, merely used as samples, while the second and third floors are stored with duplicates of the many styles shown on
the first floor. Queen Anne and Japanese are still the
most fashionable designs, and they bid fair to increase
in favor rather than decrease, on account of their solid
and comfortable appearance. A beautiful walnut bedroom suit, in Queen Anne style, is inlaid with red and
white ivory, which presents a beautiful contrast to the
dark wood. Sideboards are in new and elegant designs,
with heavy plate-glass doors and steel handles and
springs; one of black walnut has panels of scarlet
leather with tracings of gold. A large assortiment of
Japanese divans and reception-chaits is shown. Many
bed-room suits are shown with painted panels, which are
fast gaining favor; one suit has on the panels a pretty
landscape painted. In writing-desks there is a very
large number of designs; one of walnut has a pageda
top, and is ornamented with wreaths of flowers and
leaves carved in the wood. Many beautiful hanging
caolinets are manufactured by this firm. The favorite
woods used for these are ebony and ash, and there are
about 300 different designs shown. In parlor, dhingroom and library suits there is a large variety of styles.
The principal covering used is the raw sik material,
which comes in such profusion of designs and colors. are stored with duplicates of the many styles shown on

## TWEED'S ILLNESS AGGRAVATED.

William M. Tweed's illness was made more serious, vesterday, by a slight attack of pneumonia. day he suffered much from pains in his breast. Dr. Carnochan called upon him twice, remainbreast. Dr. Carnochan called upon him twice, remaining over an hour at each visit. Tweed's daughter and son-in law spent the greater part of the day in the jail, reading to him and administering to his wants. The dampness in his room, which is regarded by Dr. Carnochan as very hurtful to him in his present condition, was in part remedied, yesterday, by seeping the air in the room at a higher temperature than usual. Dr. Carnochan said last night, that Mr. Tweed was in a dangerous condition, as he was suffering from effusion in the pericardium, which might at any time stop the action of the heart, and cause death.

The sanitary condition of Ludlow Street Jail was improved last week by the placing of a number of from

is sabitary condition of Ludlow Street Jail was im-red inst week by the placing of a number of iron h-basins, supplied with running water, in the corri-A large bath tub was also placed in a cell, which henceforth be used as a bath-room. The wash-basins, will henceforth be used as a bath-room. The wash-massive, which are painted white, serve to brighten up the gloomy corridors a little, although they make the dingy appearance of the walls and cellings more noticeable by contrast. The high inner walls of the Jall were at some time covered with whitewash, but they have grown yellow from long exposure to the heated air from the steam pipes, and now give a visitor to the jail the impression that they are filthy.

## BIBLE WORK IN WOMEN'S HANDS.

The annual meeting of the Female Auxilary Bible Society was held yesterday at the Bible House, the Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers presiding. After the reading of the annual reports, brief addresses, calling attention to the achievements of the society, were delivered by the Rev. Drs. W. M. Taylor and O. H. Tiffany. The following were elected managers for five years; Mrs. Philip H. Williams, Mrs. William Truslow, Mrs. Alfred S. Purdy, Mrs. Fletcher Harper, Ir., Mrs. Dr. Oiln, Mrs. Virginia L. Farragut, Mrs. Jacob Le Roy, Mrs. Gardner G. Howland, Mrs. James Brown and Mrs. Theodore Weston. At a subsequent meeting, the managers elected Mrs. James Brown first directress, Mrs. Jacob Le Roy second directress, Mrs. G. G. Howland third directress, Mrs. Theodore Weston recording secretary, Mrs. Dr. Oiln corresponding secretary and Mrs. Farragut treasurer. The society has lost by death in the past year three of its managers: Mrs. James Bowen, Mrs. Frances A. Livingston—a member of the board for thirty-seven years—and Mrs. Gillett, and also a firm friend, James Brown, who left a bequest of \$5,000. The chief receipts for the year have been from Congregational collections, \$4,096; private gifts, \$3,298; [egacies, \$1,000; income from Investments, \$3,322. There was expended for salaries to Bible readers and mission work, \$10,805. were elected managers for five years: Mrs. Philip H.

THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER. The Jesuit priests in West Sixteenth-st, attached to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, have for a long time contemplated the erection of a large and com modious church adjoining the present structure. Some months ago the excavations were made, the foundation months ago the excavations were made, the foundation walls were built, and a tier of beams was iaid. Work was then suspended for some time. During the present week the unmissed structure has again assumed the appearance of activity. A large number of mechanics have been employed to build the front. The work will be carried on with all possible speed in order to be prepared for the laying of the corner stone ou May 5. Owing to Cardinal McCloskey's absence in Europe, the services will be conducted by Vicar-General Quinn. Bishop Lyn:b, of Charleston, S. C., will preach the sermon.

## ATTACKING CEMETERY TRUSTEES.

George S. Palmer, who says he was for twenty-six years superintendent and surveyor of Cypress Hills Cemetery, has issued a circular charging that that Cemetery has been mismanaged by certain of the trustees. He says they have appropriated to theselves, in various ways, 12,000 lots in the cemeter? and used them in part to buy off inquiry, and in part for their own gain, without improving the cemetery as it was intended should be done or providing a fund for the maintenance of the cemetery. He calls the attention of lot

holders to an inquiry ordered by the Attorney-General, and asks them to join a "Cemetery Lot-Owners' Association" to promote it.

INSTALLING A PASTOR. SERVICES AT THE BEDFORD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

A Congregational Council was summoned in the Bedford Congregational Church, on Pacific-st., near Dedford-ave., Brooklyn, yesterday, for the purpose of installing the Rev. Hugh Smith Carpenter, D. D., as paster. The following churches were represented: First Church, of Harlem; First Church of Jersey City; New-England Church; Plymouth, Central, Covenant, Mediater, East, Puritans', South, Union, Park, Grace and

England Charch; Plymouth, Central. Covenant, Mediator, East, Puritans', South, Union, Park, Grace and Tompkins Avenue Churches, all of Brooklyn. Letters missive were also sent to the Church of the Pilgrins (Dr. Storrs) and the Cinton Avenue Church (Dr. Budington), Brooklyn, and the Broadway Tabernacie (Dr. Taylor), in this city. It is understood that the Broadway Tabernacie accepted the invitation, but no delecates were present; the others took no action.

The Rev. John H. Lockwood, of the New-England Church, was made moderator, and the Rev. E. P. Thwing, of the Church of the Covenant, secretary. The record of the church, which was read, showed that on May 14, 1877, a call was extended to the Rev. Dr. Carpenter, by whom it was necepted. His credentials from the Presbytery of San Francisco were presented, and the usual questions as to faith and doctrines were asked. Among other things, he was asked if he was a member of the Bedford Church; when he replied "No," he was asked if he intended to become one. This also he answered in the negative. The Rev. Mr. Foster, of Jersey City, said that he had known cases where a council refused to install a pastor who was not a member of the church which desired his services. Dr. Carpenter stated that he had not known that this was essential, but he probably would join the church if the church wished him to do so. R. S. stone, a delegate from the Central Church, asked Dr. Carpenter what his interpretation of the word "aionios" was. He answered that he though it meant a definite, fixed period, as opposed to the term "eternity." He, however, found no infunction in the Bible of a restoration of sinners; a soul once lost was lost forever. When the questions were finished the council spent a few minutes in deliberation. Dr. Carpenter was then summoned before the council and informed that he had been unanimously chosen pastor of the Central Church, asked Dr. Carpenter belances to the pastor was signed by the Kev. Dr. H. M. Sendder, of the Central Church, in Brooklyn. The

In the evening the services of installation were held. The installation sermon was delivered by the Kev. Dr. H. M. Sendder, of the Central Church, in Brooklyn. The charge to the pastor was given by the Rev. R. Stone, and the Rev. A. J. Lymn, of the South Church, delivered the charge to the people. The right hand of fellowship was extended to the new pastor by the Rev. Mr. Thiwing. After prayer had been offered by the Rev. L. Filbert, the services were closed with the benediction by Dr. Carpenter.

### BRIC-A-BRAC AT AUCTION. GOOD BIDDING FOR ANTIQUE PORCELAIN AND FUR-NITURE.

The sale of bric-à-brac and antique furniture, by Messrs. Leavitt & Co., caused a good attendance of lovers of such oddities at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. The catalogue of the sale, which was only begun yesterday and will be continued to-day and to-morrow, described upward of 900 articles. These were arranged on tables and shelves around the room. The bidding was not spirited at the

articles. These were arranged on tables and shelves around the room. The bidding was not spirited at the beginning, but soon improved and became very lively as the grade and value of the articles increased. A French Crei porceiain dinner set, containing fifty-live odd pieces, was sold for 31 cents, and another of ninety one pieces at 25 cents a piece. A Crinese porcelain bowl, which collectors call fine, went for \$1. Two Japanese porceiain vases, elaborately painted in rich colors, were sold at \$13 ench, while an old Hezin porcelain teapout went for \$5. The unartistic outsiders thought a hideous impolica urn, very old and much cracked, was dear at \$5.25. The Dresden porcelain, of which some handsome specimens were sold, was the favorite throughout the sale, the possession of each piece being cagerly dispated. One of the buyers created a smile by his sadden nequisition of five old brass candicaticks, for which he paid 25 cents each.

The following will give an idea of the average prices obtained: A pair of Kioto cylinder vases, imitation of bamboo, \$2 each; a crackle-ware bowl, 40 cents; Imari plate, painted in bright colors, \$1; Kutam saucer, \$1; old Kutani plaque, peculiarly decorated, \$150; a handsome thiali cigar calonet with brassmountings, \$6; old iron water-kettle, announced as a "musical tea-pot," \$1.25; finest Kaga porcelain Saki goblet, \$1.50; another similar goblet, exquisitely decorated, \$6; two Owari porcelain vases, \$2 each; line specialny gop and saucer, \$3; two Celadon vases, \$1.50 each; whire invertal buse necks, \$12; cach; line specialny vase, thirty-six inches high, \$12; Nankin hexagonal tea-pot, with sequence land, \$9; Chinese cloisonné ename duck, \$5; Chinese cloisonné ename low, \$5; Chinese cloisonn

## BUSINESS FINANCIALLY CRIPPLED.

There was a report yesterday, that Booth & Edgar, the sugar refiners, who suspended two weeks ago with heavy liabilities, had informally proposed to their creditors to change the firm into a company, and give to the creditors, holding their paper, stock to the amount of paper held. This was most emphatically denied by W. T. Booth. He said that no such proposal had been made. It was also stated that no such proposal had been made. It was also stated that as several banks held their paper, and the sugar refining business had been conducted at a loss for several years, it was not probable that the banks would care to take any such stock.

Register Dwight has adjudicated the Rev. Demmon N. Beardstey, at present connected with the Church of the Holy Trinity, a bankrupt, on his own petition. The bankrupt was formerly a dealer in railroad supplies, at No. 21 Fark-row, and was interested in various railroad enterprises, including the National Railway, the New-York Boston and Montreal, the North Shore, amount to about \$55,000, a portion of which is on account of endorsing notes and checks for the railroad companies. His assets are nominally \$60,000, consisting of claims against the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroads for ties furnished the National Railway, and against ex-Sheriff Brennan for not returning an execution. The two last claims are held by lawyers as security for creditors to change the firm into a company, and give to

services.

The creditors of Howard W. Coates, real estate broker, of No. 5½ Pine-st, met yesterday at the office of Register Little. Schedules were presented showing liabilities amounting to \$72,000, and no assets. John H. Platt was appointed assignee.

SEVENTH DAY OF THE BOOK TRADE SALE. The seventh day of the trade sale of books at Clinton Hall, yesterday, was devoted mainly to small invoices. Craig & Taylor, of Detroit, sold 100 sets of Macaulay's Life and Letters, 500 of "Dame Europa's Macaulay's Life and Letters, 500 of "Dame Europa's Remonstrance," and 100 of the "Life of Pope Pius IX."

J. E. Potter & Co., of Philadelphia, sold 75 copies L. D. Ingersoll's Life of Hornee Greeley, and 15 of Living-stone's Life, at about 25 per cent off. All these lines were duplicated. Fifteen copies each of Mmc. Le Norman's Memoirs of Empress Josephine, Mmc. Campan's "Marie Antoinette," and Memoirs of Mary, Queen of Scots, Anne Boleyn, Life of Henry Clay and of Niebolas I were sold at about one-third off, with from 100 to 150 duplicates of each. Works appertaining to diseases and treatment of cattle sold readily at about one-quarter off. Twenty-five copies of "Everybody's Lawyer" sold at similar rates, with 250 duplicates Twenty-five copies of "Ten Nights in a Bar-room" sold at about one-third off, with 300 duplicates, the publisher's prices obtaining in all cases of duplication. The largest invoice disposed of was from the National Publishing Company, of Philadelphia. Duplicates were called for in many cases. The "Pictorial Child's Bible" sold close to the retail prices. Twenty-five copies of the "History of the Great Roofs" of last Summer, limstrated, went at one-fourth off. Twenty copies of Beadle's "Undeveloped West" sold at one-third off, and twenty-five of the Official History of the Centennia went at very low rates. Two thousand copies of "Old Jonathan" were sold from W. H. & L. Collimbridge's invoice, from London.

In the evening several more invoices from various publishers were disposed of; prices not generally ruling high. They jinciuded small lines of Stille's History of the Sanitary Commission, and the New-York and Brooklyn Sanitary Fairs; English copies of Moore, Tennyson, Shakespeare, and Memoirs of General Sherman and Senator Eumner.

CAPTAIN COPELAND'S POSSIBLE OFFENCE. Remonstrance," and 100 of the " Life of Pope Plus IX."

## CAPTAIN COPELAND'S POSSIBLE OFFENCE.

It has been rumored among the police that charges were to be preferred against Captain Copeland, of the Thirteenth Precinct. Each captain is obliged to of the Thirteenth Precinct. Each captain is obliged to write in the station-house biotter the exact time at which he leaves the station-house, and also the exact time of his return. He must also keep a record of his time in a private book, which is submitted to the examination of the Folice Commissioners. A discrepancy in time between the two records thus furnished by Captain Copeland came to the notice of Chief Clerk Hawley. He states, however, that no charge has been preferred against Captain Copeland, and that the discrepancy netted may prove to be an error. Mr. Hawley said that the rumors originated with some persons who had entered his room during his absence and had read private papers referring to the case. tered his room during his ab papers referring to the case.

CONTRACTS FOR PAVEMENTS AND SEWERS. The Commissioner of Public Works awarded contracts, yesterday, for several large sewers and the paving of several streets. Daniel Gallagher received the contract for the sewers at the foot of Vesey-st. and in West-st., at \$12.810; Terence Smith for the extension of sewers in Forty-fourth and Forty-fitn-ste, at \$11.577; M. Noonan for a new sewer in One-hundred-and-tenth-st., at \$10.695, and for a new sewer in New-ave., at \$12.300. Paving One-hundred-and-fourteenth-st., between Second and Fourth-aves., with Belgian pavement, for \$7.047.58, and paving Eleventh-ave., from Fifty-inith to Sixty-fifth-st., for \$14,492.90, were awarded to W. A. Cumming.

## FULL TIME ON THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

William H. Vanderbilt last evening denied the published reports that there had been a large reduction in the number of men employed on the New-York Central and New-Haven Railways. On the 1st of April, he said, the employes had been put on full time; previously they had been working on three-quarter time. As a result there was not work enough for as many men as were on the rolls, and some were discharged—perhaps in all 450 persons. The story that fences were to be built around the work-yards was also denied.

## LIQUOR DEALERS DISCOURAGED.

The liquor dealers have given up active interest in the agitation, in the Legislature, for a new Excise Law, the failure of the last effort having lowered their hopes for relief from the present lawying lowered their hopes for relief from the present lawyivers. Henry Clausen, who spent nearly a month at Albany, taking a leading part in urging the necessity of a new law on the members of the Legislature, has returned home, and refuses, for the present, to make any further efforts. The other committeemen have also returned, disgusted, as they say, with the country members who refused to vote

for the Daly bill. Several prominent liquor dealers still hope that the bill now before the Assembly will pass.

VISITORS AT THE NORMAL COLLEGE. Neil Gilmour, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. MacMillan, Superintendent of Schools at Utics, N. Y., Superintendent Fields of Brooklyn, and Messrs. Culyer, Coles and Campbell, a committee of the Brooklyn Board of Education, yesterday visited the New-York Normal College with President Wood, of the New-York Board of Education, City Superintendent Kiddle, Commissioner Manierre and ex-Commissioner Fuller. Several speeches were made. Mr. Gilmour spoke in favor of hicher education and said he was pleased that in spite of the efforts of certain officials, it was likely to flourish without interruption. Mr. Mac-Millan said that Utica, with her schools, two Senators and one Representative, thought she had as much claim to be recognized as a separate State as Delaware. That Utica was not yet perfect, however, this visit to the Normal College had couvinced him.

After the chapel exercises, the visitors inspected the training department, and the "Kindergarten" room. Finally they departed to visit Grammar School No. 70, in 75th-st., and later lunched mildly and temperately at the Casino in the Park. Mesars. Culyer, Coles and Campbell, a committee of

OPENING OF THE CANALS. In anticipation of an increase of business on the Eric Canal the coming season great preparations are making by the boatmen. During the Winter over 100 new boats have been built. There are about 5,000 bonts now ready for use on the canals. The freights on grain now loading, including tolls, is 519 cents a bushel grain now loading, including folls, is 5½ cents a bushed on corn and 6 cents a bushed on wheat. A number of boats are now being loaded with grain at Buffato, which, the Auditor has directed, may be cleared to-morrow, if there is water in the canals, notwithstanding the fact that the canal will not be formally opened until Monday. There are seventy-five empty boats at Buffato ready to be loaded, and a large number at this port ready to move upon the opening of navigation. The canals will be opened earlier this year than in any year since 1850, when they were opened on the same date. In 1854 and 1855 they were opened on April 1; in 1856, on April 5, and in 1857 on April 6. With these exceptions, April 15 is the earliest date of their opening. Last year they did not open until May 8.

## OBITUARY.

PRINCE MURAT. London, April 11.-Prince Napoleon Lucien Charles Joseph Francois Murat is dead.

Prince Murat, the second son of Joachim Murat and Caroline, third sister of the first Napoleon, was born at Milan, May 16, 1803, and his life, just closed, has not lacked the extraordinary vicissitudes which all of that family seem fated to encounter. His father, who began life as the son of an iuu-keeper, was educated for the church, cashiered from a regiment of chasseurs, served as a waiter in a Paris cafe; again entering the service, rose to be one of Bonaparte's most trusted generals and the husband of his sister, and in 1808 was made King of Naples. The son, who was at this time five years old, was educated at Naples whence, after his father's execution in 1815, he fled with his mother to Trieste. During a greater part of the next mother to Tricate. During a greater pair to the saited for this country to join his uncle, Joseph Bonaparte, and his elder brother, Achille. The vessel on which he embarked was wrecked on the coast of Spain, and he was taken and imprisoned. Having with difficulty recovered his liberty, he carried out his purpose and came to the United States. In 1827 he married Carolina Georgina Fraser, who for several years supported herself and him by keeping a boarding-school. He made two trips to France, in 1830 and 1844, but the Government would not permit him to remain, and each time he returned to this country. The Revolution of 1848, however, promised him freedom and reacquition, and he at once emburked for France. Having accoded to his brother's titles, he offered himself as a candidate from Lot to the Constituent Assembly, to which he was elected by a large vote. He accepted, without reserve, the policy of Louis Napoleon, and in October, 1849, was sent as French Ambassador to Turin. In 1850 he was chosen Colonel of the Second Legion of the National Guard, in 1852 became a Senator, Jand in 1853 obtained the title of Prince. In 1855 and 1860 he is supposed to have made pretensions to the throne of the Two Sicilies, in which a Liberal Italian party was to support him. In 1860 he publicly disclaimed any such purpose, doubtes at the expressed wish of Napoleon II. He served as an officer in the Franco-Prussian war, was with Marshal Bazaine when he surrendered Metz, and was made a prisoner. supported herself and him by keeping a boarding-school. a prisoner.

He had five children by his wife. His eldest son, Joseph Logebim, Napoleon, born in 1834, served as a

seph Joachim Napoleou, born in Colonel in the Franco-Prussian war.

## SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

ADVOCACY OF CERTAIN CLASSES OF THEM-A FORE-TASTE OF THE POSSIBLE FUTURE DEMOCRATIC REGIME.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Washington, April 10.-Judge T. W. Bartley, who is the attorney for many Southern claimants, publishes a long letter in The Washington Post to-day in regard to three large classes of claims now before Congress. Of those for the refunding of the cotton tax, he says that they amount in the aggregate to \$83,000,000. He adds:

The Government doubtless received the money, but the law under which the tax was collected prescribes the form and remedy by which all taxes likerally assessed or collected shall be refunded and paid back. But this remedy was not pursued, and therefore the claims are not legal demands against the Government; and, in another point of view, they are not equitable demands. The claims are predicated on the receipts or records of the Collectors of Internal Revenue, showing payment by the cotton brokers or shippers who paid the tax. But the brokers or shippers charged the amount of the tax to the planters or owners of the cotton, and were paid, or had the amount refunded to them out of the proceeds of the sales of the cotton; and the planters or owners have preferred no claims against the Government. But the brokers or shippers sold the Collectors' vouchers for a nominal amount to speculators, who have been pressing these claims before Congress, and the Government repudiators have encouraged these claims and others which are neither legal nor equitable, in order to defeat other classes of Southern claims which are undeniably just and legal.

Of the claims for captured and abandoned property, he says, after explaining their origin:

erty, he says, after explaining their origin:

The aggregate amount of the proceeds of captured and abandoned cotton received by the Government may be fairly estimated at about \$36,000,000 of this about one-fourth was allowed and applied on expenses, leaving about \$27,000,000 net in the Treasury. Of this about \$3,000,000 have been paid over by the Secretary of the Treasury to various parties, and about \$10,000,000 have been received in the Court of Claims and paid to claimants, leaving about \$14,000,000 yet in the Treasury. Congress is not asked to make any appropriation to pay these claims, but simply for a provision allowing parties to prove up and establish the legality of their claims before a court of justice. A refusal of this is a simple denial of justice and a repudiation of just obligations; and this poor privilege asked for is to go before a court composed entirely of Republican politicians, two of whom are from Massachusetts—a court known to resolve all doubtful questions of law and of fact in favor of the United States.

denbtfal questions of law and of fact in favor of the United States.

Permit the inquiry here, and what will be done with this balance of the trust fund of \$14,000,000 if the Government keeps it and bars the beneficiaries of their interest by the unreasonable limitation of two years after the war! A trust fund so kept and held by a private individual would burn his pocket with the fires of shame. But a trust fund thus obtained by the Government would have to be donated to some Northern religious institution to relieve the stricken consciences of those who wronged the beneficiaries of the trust. It would then be a pious fraud and the piety would cover over the turpitude of the act.

The third class of claims treated of by Judge

The third class of claims treated of by Judge Bartley, comprises those for army supplies, of which he says:

he says:

These claims consist of claims for compensation for private property, taken from citizens in the Southern States for the subsistence and use of the United States Army during the rebellion. They constitute, in fact, a part of the war debt. The property thus taken saved the Government from raising money on the sale of its bonds to an equal amount, for the subsistence and necessary requirements of the army. The right of the citizen to his property, although taken from him by the force and terrors of an army in the field, was not divested, and could not be divested without a judgment of forfeiture or confiscation judicially rendered. The pardon and amnesty which was granted contained an express piedge for the restoration of all rights of property, except as to shaves. This property could only be confiscated or forfeited by way of punishment. The pardon was a remission of all restoration of all rights of property, except as to shares. This property could only be confiscated or forfeited by way of punishment. The pardon was a remission of all punishment, and also a pledge of the public faith for the restoration of all rights, etc. The act of March 31, 1871, creating the Commission of Claims, expressly recognizes the existence of these claims, and the obligation of the Government for their payment, but fails to recognize the fact of pardon and annesty granted, and the legal operation and effect thereof, declared and settled by the Supreme Court.

Of the amount of these claims, Judge Bartley

Of the amount of these claims, Judge Bartley

savs: But it is objected that it will bankrupt the Treasury to pay this part of the war debt. Indeed it does not bankrupt the Treasury to pay the interest and ultimately the principal of two thousand millions of bonds (exempted from taxation) to the bendholders. But the part of the war debt due to the people of the Southern States has been delayed so long that a very large part of it, probably over half of it, has been aiready lost by the death of claimants and their witnesses, and whilst the bondholders get their interest in gold, no interest whatever is paid on this Southern part of the war debt, even after judgment is recovered. There is no rational probability that before a fair and just tribunal, or especially before a Republican court, that this class of claims could at this late day be established to an amount reaching \$20,000,000, A much larger amount of coarse would be claimed. \* The bankrupt argument is a most pitiable one on behalf of the Government, whose annual revenues are known to exceed the average of \$1,000,000 per day, besides its immense growing resources. The confidence and respect of the Southern people for the observance of the public faith and common honesty are worth tenfold more than this little addition to the public debt which would never be felt. But it is objected that it will bankrupt the Treasury !

She asked the clerk if he was positive—thoroughly convinced the eggs were fresh. "Oh, yes," said the young philosopher. "I know they are; why, the farmer said none of his hens were more than a year old." She bought a basketful ou the spot.—[Syracuse

Somehow or other, the face of a boy who has just concluded a treaty with his first cicar, and looking about for a secluded, quiet place to hold a congress, always puts you in mind of the new silver dollar.—'Burlington Hawk-Eye.

## HOME NEWS.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY AT HUDNUTS, NO 9 a. m., 55°, Noon, 59° 3 p. m., 55°, Midnight, 54°, Highest during the day, 59°, Lowest, 50°, " Average, 63°, Same day, 1877, 51°, 4

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

snip Algeria .... Astor

NEW-YORK CITY.

Crape batiste at Stewart's is the novel matetal for Summer dresses. Dark green window shades are used by the

best house furnishers. Jet vines are made very tastefully for col-

rettes and necklaces.

Something new in painting is a landscape one upon smooth stone. Children's Summer suits are made of mode

loth, with silk trimmings. Alligator-plants, from Florida, were offered

or sale on Broadway yesterday. Straw fringe with jet jassementerie above a rich and handsome trimming.

Face vails are of black net, dotted with jet r amber beads, and fringed on the edge.

Tortoise shell buttons for fastening the dress re among the noveltles at Miller & Grant's. Stockings for wearing with slippers are of

solid colors, richly embroidered up the front. Oxford and Cambridge oarsmen are repreented in a pair of green bronze candlesticks.

Ladies are appearing in straw hats and Sumer suits, and not waiting for Easter as heretofore. An Eighth-ave, shoe-dealer advertises to

take a pair of boots, " warranted to fit," in one hour. New umbrellas are of French Levantine dik, and the English pug's head is as much in demand as

Majolica pitchers representing ears of corn, incapples, etc., are a fashionable addition to the dinner

Pleatings of half a yard in length are put in

A large silver bowl is made to resemble an In the reception room of A. T. Stewart's

tore, several handsome imported dresses have been The "Countess of Rosebery" is a new comination of the finest estrich feathers of the most deli-

ate shadings. Illuminated menus of unique design are bown at Tiffany's. Many of these are in special devices

xpressing individual ideas The combination of the colors, yellow, red nd blue, must be seen to be admired; it is very stylish,

nd will be much worn this season. An old farmer riding down Third-ave., re-

narked that they were building the Elevated Road the ray a boy hoes corn, " here and there, in spots. Pianoettes are the latest musical novelty. In appearance, they resemble the key-board of a piano, nd may be placed on any table. They are soid for \$2 50.

The latest caprice of a New-York bride was wear a thread lace veil heavily embroidered with earls. This was made in France especially for the oc-Nonh Brooks will tell the students and

riends of Packard's Business College "How Our Laws are Made," in the lecture-room of that institution, this ifternoon, at 1½ o'clock. Odd square Chinese tigures on crape, sur-

ounded by colored satin and finished with white lace, in he form of tidles, bureau mats, and chair covers are the averite fancy work for ladies at present. Henry Rice, who was arrested last week

or passing a \$50 counterfeit note of the Third National Bank of Buffslo, was held yesterday for the Grand Jury by Commissioner Shields. He had waived examination. The members of the Produce Exchange have meeting be called for the purpose of taking a ballot as to be practicability of closing the Exchange on Good reiday. sent a petition to the Board of Managers, asking that a

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning the tugpoat Nellie ran into the Fulton ferry-boat Farragut, cutting a bole in the side of the latter a few feet above the water line. The tug had her stem shattered. The Far-ragut had no passengers on board.

An immense bass, weighing ninety-one and one half pounds, was exhibited yesterday in front of a Sassau-st, restaurant. The fish measured nearly five eet in leugth and over two and a half feet around. It was caught in a net in the Sound, opposite Port Chester. Messrs. Wright, Fulton, Dart, Warner, Bonnett and De Hart, of the Board of Directors of the New-

Jersey Rifle Association, will go to Trenton to-day, to confer with Governor McClellan as to the best place for a rifle range. The association has several suitable plots At a meeting last evening of the Bricklayers' Inion, it was reported that all the builders had yielded

the demand of \$2.50, except James Frame, Samuel awden, Robert Glinn and McDonald & Kennedy. Many ew members were admitted, and efforts are being made o strengthen the Union. Pliny White, against whom, on the demand of the Governor of Massachusetts, Governor Robinson has granted a warrant of extradition, obtained yester-

day from Judge Donobue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, a writ of habens corpus, returnable to-morrow, to test the validity of the writ. Michael McDonald and Thomas Brannigan marrelled, Saturday, at No. 395 Hudson-st., and it is dleged that McDonald knocked Brannigan down and

kicked him all over the body very severely. Brannigan was taken to his home, where he now lies in a very pre-carious condition. Justice Duffy yesterday held Me-bonald to await the result of Brannigan's injuries. The following additional subscriptions have en received to the 7th Regiment New Armory Fund : goddard & Brother, \$250; Leggat Brothers, \$100; Mrs. Caroline R. Gihon, \$100; Harrison Durkee, \$100; Cash by A. W. Durkee, \$100; Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company, \$100; also subscribed by two companies do, ing business in this city, \$500 and \$300. Total, \$1,550.

John Carpenter, of No. 12 West Twentythird-st., left his wife six weeks ago, and, having previously assaulted her, was sent to Blackwell's Island for thirty days. Carpenter was released a few days ago, thirty days. Carpenter was released a few days ag-and vesterday met his wife carrying a child in Manha tanville. Carpenter tried to seize the child, and whe Mrs. Carpenter resisted, threatened to kill her. Office Byrnes, who had been watching the proceedings, the arrested Carpenter.

William Glass, formerly a policeman, residing at No. 213 West Twenty-eighth-st., was brought before Justice Duffy, yesterday, charged with brutally busing his wife. On Wednesday night he was drunk and burned her clothes and, finally, to protect berself, she caused his arrest. She refused to press the charge and Glass was discharged. On his way out of court he said to his wife, "This is the last time you will ever tie your shoes again to go to court against me."

The City's Aldermen and "Our Aldermen have been fraternizing. The instruction which the actors obtained by witnessing the proceedings at the City Hall a few days ago, was equalled by the pleasure with Hall a few days ago, was equalled by the pleasure with which the city's representatives apparently viewed the performance of "Our Aldermen" at the Fark Theatre last evening. Seats in front had been reserved, and were occupied by Alderman Roberts. President of the Board, and Aldermen Lewis, Shiels. Keenan, Wachner, Foster, Pinekney, Sauer, Bennett, Hall, Jacobus, Carrolt, Reilly Biglin and Slevin. BROOKLYN.

Thomas Oliver, aged forty, of No. 343 Grand-st., E. D., attempted to jump after a Houston-st. ferry-boat, yesterday morning, and fell into the East River. He was rescued by police and ferry hands and In the suit of the Newark City Fire Insur-

ance Company against Charles F. W. Dare, to recover the amount of an insurance policy, the jury, yesterday, after an absence of ten minutes, returned a verdiet for after an absence the defendant. Winchester Britton, ex-District-Attorney,

was asked by the Supervisors early in the year to furnish them legal opinions when requested. Yesterday he in-formed the board that he considered his legal services a proper charge against the county. Charles H. Blydenburgh, who was sent to the lunatic asylum at Flatbush, about a week ago, made

his escape from that institution, Wednesday night, by

pushing aside one of the iron bars guarding the window of his apartment on the third floor, and lowering himself to the ground by tying the bedding together. In reference to the debt on St. Ann's Church, Bishop Littlejohn has sent out a circular in which he says that the time has come when this debt must be paid or the parish must cease to exist. It is believed that the congregation will provide for nearly two-thirds of its obligations. To provide for the remainder, outside aid must be invoked. The debt amounts to \$138,000.

John Delany, formerly Supervisor from the Twelfth Ward, died, yesterday, at his residence, No. 380 Hamilton-ave. He was born in Tipperary County, Ire hamilton-ave. He was born in Poperary county, fre-land, in 1813, and had lived in South Brooklyn forty-three years. From 1863 to 1870 he was the Superintend-ent of the Poor in the First District. His wife and ten-children survive him. The Board of Supervisors, yester-day, adopted resolutions in reference to Mr. Delany, and adjourned in respect to his memory.

## POSTSCRIPT

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES ADOPTED AT THE STATE CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 11 .- Following is the platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention:

The Democracy of Illinois, assembled in Convention, congratulate the country on the flual settlement of the questions resulting from the late civil war upon the principles of local self-government so long supported by the Democratic party, and reaffirm confidence in the canacity of the people to govern themselves, and their belief in the supremacy of the civil over the military power, the liberty of individual action uncontrolled by sumpluary laws, the separation of Church and State, the support of free common schools, and the duty of all to yield-to the lawfully expressed will of the majority, and we declare: THE PLATFORM.

to the lawfully expressed will of the majority, and we declare:

First—That reform must be made in National, State, County and Municipal Government by a reduction of taxes and expenditure, the dismissal of unnecessary and incompetent officers and employes from the public service and the strict enforcement of official responsibility, and that the provisions of the State Constitution limiting the indebtedness, and the rate of taxalton, shall be strictly observed and enforced.

Second—That a tariff for revenue only should be indopted, and if discrimination is made, it should be in favor of the necessaries of life, and in order to remove from the mass of the people who are taxed too nuce, a graduated tax on incomes over a reasonable sum for support, ought to be adopted and placed upon the surplus profits of the wealthy who escape their just proportion of taxalton.

Third—We favor United States bonds and Treasury notes being subjected to taxalton, the same as other property.

property.

Fourth—All the contracts ought to be performed in good faith according to the terms thereof, and the obligations of the Government discharged in lawful money, except where otherwise expressly provided upon their face and by the law upon which they were raised, and repudiation should find no favor with an honorable people.

repudiation should find no favor with an honorable people.

Fifth—It is unwise to make any further reduction of the principal of the public debt for the present; and bonds as they mature, or sooner if possible, should be replaced by issue of other bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. It is the duty of the Federal Government to issue bonds in small denominations, to be sold in this country for the accommodation of those who wish to invest savings in sate securities.

Sixth—That we favor the homediate and unconditional repeal of the Resumption Act.

Secenth—We appliand the action of Congress in the customent of the Silver Bill, and accepted it as a partial measure of financial rehef; but we demand such further legislation as may result in authorizing silver bullion certificates and legalizing free coinage of the silver dollar, the demonstration of which we demonate as an act meriting the condemnation of the people.

Eighth-It is the exclusive prerogative of the United States to issue all bills to circulate as money, and a righ which ought not to be exercised by any State or corpora

on.

Ninth—No further contraction of the volume of Legalender Treasury Notes ought to be allowed, and they
sould be received for customs, taxes and public dues,
s well as private debis, and reissued as fast as re-

should be received for customs, taxes and public dues, as well as private debis, and reissued as fast as received.

Tenth—The National Bank notes should be retired, and instead thereof, there should be issued by the Government an equal amount of Treasury notes.

Eleventh—Subsidies in money, bonds, lands or credit, ought not to be granted by the Federal Government.

Teelith—The Bankrupt Law ought to be repealed.

Theirhe—The courts should be brought as close to the homes of litigants as economy in the Government will justify, and that therefore the judicial power of the United States should be so regulated as to prevent in controversies between citizens of different States the transfer of cases from State to inferior courts which are so far removed from the people as to make justice therein inconvenient, expensive and tardy. Not less than \$5,000 should be fixed as the minimum jurisdiction of such courts in such controversies.

Fourteenth—The appointment by the Federal Courts of receivers of corporations who reasts payment of taxes, discepand the rights of citizens, and turn the savings of corporations into foreign channels, is an evil that ought to be corrected by iaw, and Congress ought to enact such laws as will probabit such evis and prevent the miertence by Federal courts, with the collection of State, county and municipal taxes, by the appointment of receivers, granting highmetions or other proceedings.

Fiftenth—The wages of employés of corporations congaged in mining, manufacturing and transportation should be made the first lien upon the property, receipts and earnings of said companies and that said lien should be declared, defined and enforced by appropriate legislation.

Sixtenth—The system of leasing convict labor ought to be immediately aboilshed by legislatures, and some measures adopted to prevent the manufacturer, mechanic and laborer from unjust competition with convict labor of other States.

In addition to the above, which was submitted as the platform, the following resolutions were adopted:

In addition to the above, which was submitted as the platform, the following resolutions were adopted: the platform, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the acts of the leaders of the Republican party in defeating the choice of the people for President and Vice-President is the monster political crime of the age, is a crime against free government and the elective franchise, which can only be condoned when the criminals are driven from power and consigued to infamy by the people, whom they have outraged; and we denounce the act of the President in appointing to high effices corrupt members of the Returning Boards as a reward for their infamous conduct; and we condemn the officers of the Federal Government who have attempted to interfere with the administration of justice in the courts of Louisiana.

OREGON DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. PORTLAND, Ore., April 11.-The State Demoeratic Convention, to-day, nominated the following

For Congress—John Whittaker, of Lane County.
Governor—W. W. Thayer, of Multaomah.
Secretary of State—Thomas G. Beams, of Jackson.
State Treasurer—A. H. Brown, of Baker.
State Printer—A. Noltner, of Multaomah.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Joseph Emery, of
Benton.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CONGRESS NOT ABANDONED. LONDON, Friday, April 12, 1878. The Times's correspondent at St. Petersburg

says, that nothwithstanding the gloomy views of lead, ing Russian newspapers, it is believed in official circles that the Congress will shortly meet. The correspondent adds that he has reason to believe this conviction has a pretty solid foundation. Germany has not abandoned the intention of using her influence

in favor of peace. in favor of peace.

The Vienna dispatch of *The Times* states that Austria, in the written statement of her views which was sent to St. Petersburg, not only insisted on the European character of the question at issue, but distinctly rejected the idea of a separate settlement.

A PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE AT BERLIN PROBABLE The Daily Telegraph has the following special dispatch from Vienna:

from venua:

I learn that an official dispatch has been received from Berlin, to the effect that Prince Bismarck, in consequence of news from St. Petersburg, considers it possible that a preliminary conference of ambasadors resident there might be held to-day (Thursday) or to-AUSTRIA'S POSITION.

A special to The Daily News from Vienna says the Porte has asked Austria what would happen if Russia nsisted on enforcing the Treaty of San Stefano. Austria eplied that she would not protect European interests ingle-handed, but would protect her own interests most efficiently.

GERMANY WILL NOT GUARANTEE THE NEUTRALITY OF AUSTRIA. The Post publishes the following dispatch from Ber

Germany has not only refused Russia's request to guar antee the neutrality of Austria in the event of war, but is further reported to have declared that she is prepared to interfere if any attempt is made to hinder Austria from protecting her interests.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

London, April 11 .- A meeting of the manufacturers of Blackburn, Preston and Burnley, is to be held at Manchester to-morrow, to consider the threat ened resistance to the 10 per cent; reduction in wages of peratives. There seems to be a great danger signatic strike and lock-out, throughout Lancashire

London, April 11 .- In consequence of the ursting of a sewer, a considerable section of South London is flooded to the depth of two or three feet; much mage has been done on Brixton, Loughborough mnington, Ciapham and Camberwell Newroads. SAN FRANCISCO, April 11 .- Earthquakes have

been unusually frequent in Japan, of late, but not se vere. The emissions of the volcano Asama Yama, sixty miles from Tokio, have suddenly ceased.

## THE FALL RIVER DEFALCATION.

NO CERTAINTY AS TO THE AMOUNT OF THE UNION MILLS COMPANY'S LOSSES-CHACE UNCOMMUNI-CATIVE-OTHER COMPANIES NOT INVOLVED.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 11.-The feeling of usiness men. [generally expressed, is that of the most im plicit confidence in the solvency of other manufacturing mpanies. A director of the Border City and Sagamor Mills positively asserts that those mills are in no way connected or involved with Chace's defalcation to the extent of one dollar, previous reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Many rumors are afloat concerning Chace, such as a further acknowledgement of \$39,000 in addition to that previously reported; that if he had the company's books to compare with his mem oranda, he could give definitely the amounts, etc., etc. A director of the Union Mills pronounces these rumors false, and says Chace has had the books of the corporation before him, and everything that would assist him in making a correct statement has been afforded him. He does not give any definite answer as to what he has don with a large proportion of the money. It is believed that some of it went into the Durfoe estate and the Mas-

sasoit Flour Mills; but nothing positive is known. It is believed that criminal proceedings will be instituted against Mr. Chace. The directors have not determined upon any action whatever, being determined first to get a full and complete list of fraudulent papers issued and the amount thereof.

The Union Mills shot down again on Wednesday night, and will not start up again at present. But a small amount is due the operatives of the Union Mills. Mr. Chace was asked by the directors what he had done with the funds, and he replied that he could not say, He was asked if he could not tell what he had done with the first \$5,000, \$10,000, \$15,000 or \$20,000, whichever it might be, that he appropriated to his own use, but no satisfactory answer could be elicited from him.

## ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS.

THE CHANCES OF CLEAR WEATHER FOR THE COMING TRANSIT AND ECLIPSE.

WASHINGTON, April 11 .- The Chief Signal Officer, General Myer, has addressed a letter to Rear-Admiral Rodgers, Superintendent of the Naval Observa-tory, in reference to the chances of favorable weather for the observation of the approaching transit of Mercury on May 6, and the total eclipse of the sun on July 29, from which the following is an extract:

29, from which the following is an extract:
Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of
your communication of the 21st ult., and in reply to
iurnish the following table showing probable conditions
of the weather at the stations named on May 6 and July
29, the dates respectively of the approaching transit of
Mercury and the total eclipse of the sun. The percentages of favorable days are also given, and are in
brief as follows:

May July

Station. Latitude Longitude. 6. 29, Virginia City, Nev. 45° 20 n. 112° 3' w. 37 72 Derver, Col. 39 45 n. 105 4 w. 25 52 Colorado Springs, Col. 38 55 n. 104 58 w. 57 24 Pikes Peak, Cd. 38 48 n. 104 59 w. 25 25 Fort Richardson Unchar Colorado Springa, Col. 38 55 n. 104 58 w. 97 24 Pikes Peak, Col. 38 48 n. 104 59 w. 25 25 Fort Richardson (Jacksboro, Text.)... 33 12 n. 98 16 w. 93 90 Port Colville, W. T. 48 41 n. 117 55 w. 50 48 Fort Griffin, Tex. 32 8 n. 99 1 w. 100 100 Fort Lynn, Col. 38 5.36 n. 103 3.30 w. 56 76 Camp Shawbaugh, W. T. 42 30 n. 109 w. 56 36 South Pueblo, Cal. 38 15.43 n. 104 w. 57 89

astronomical observations in the interior of the continent. Thus, at Virginia City, on May 6, the chances of favorable weather are about four out of ten; on July 29, they are over seven out of ten; at Richardson, they are nine out of ten for both dates; at Pike's Peak, they

## FIRE RECORD.

LARGE FIRE AT BAY CITY, MICH. DETROIT, Mich., April 11 .- A fire at Bay

so for the rest.

City, Mich., this afternoon, destroyed 6,600,000 feet of lumber, 7,000 barrels of salt, and docks, owned by Eddy, Avery & Co.; 4,000,000 feet of lumber, a planing mill and dock, and 6,000 barrels of salt belonging to H. M. Bradley & Co., and thirty buildings, mostly residences. The loss is estimated at \$200,000. The amount of insurance is unknown. The fire originated from sparks from a passing tug. A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

### five dwellings were destroyed, by a fire at Cadillac, this State, early this morning. The total loss is about

\$10,000, there is little insurance. Mrs Blount perished in the flames. MINOR FIRES.

PORTLAND, Me., April 10 .- The Park House, at Presumpscot Park, with the stables, etc., was burned last night, together with most of the contents. The loss is \$17,000; insurance, \$8,500.

Truesdale, in that place, was burned last night. The loss is \$9,000; insurance, \$5,000. PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 11.—The store of O. B. Wheeler, ir., at Oakland Valley, Sullivan County,

New-London, Conn., April 11 .- The car house of the New-London Northern Railroad Company, built in 1874, at a cost of \$17,000, was totally destroyed by fire at 5:30 this morning, with nine passenger, two buggage, and one freight car. One passenger car was also damaged. Loss, \$35,000; insured for about one-half.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 11 .- The strike on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad is ended, and resulted in no gain to the strikers, who have not only gained nothing, but have lost their positions. Governor Anthony has discharged and paid off the militia called here, the necessity for their presence having passed away. Trains are again running regularly over the ine. As a precautionary measure a guard is on duty at the depot, but no trrouble is anticipated.

CONTESTS IN THE POOL TOURNAMENT. Four more matches were played yesterday in the pool tournament at the Union Square Billiard Rooms. In the afternoon, George Slosson won eleven out of twenty games with George Frey, and following this, Clark E. Wilson defeated Wilham Sexton, to the great surprise of those present. Wilson won eleven out of nineteen games. The first contest of the evening was between Cyrille Dion and A. P. Rudolphe. Dion won eleven out of the twelve games played. The second contest was between Joseph Dion and A. Washistrom. The latter won eleven out of seventeen games.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT RATES. CHICAGO, Ill., April 11 .- Another material reduction on freight, from Chicago to Missouri River

Cholera was raging in the district of an Ayrshire gravedigger, and every day he had a number of graves to dig, and was fast making money. While digging a grave, a friend in passing, said. "Yon're busy, John." "Yes," he replied, "but this is a uscless jobit's for the wife."

If Edison's health don't give way, he will keep on till he makes a whistle out of a pig's tail.-[Cuscinnati Breakfast Table.

A tonic and appetizer, just the thing for this time of year to counteract the change of weather and prevent fevers and seb-cral sickness. They make the system proof against Summer fevers. Sold by druggists. Salesrooms, 34 Warren-st., N. Y. A rare chance-The Weber Pianos, used

A Tare chance—The Weber Pianos, used, only for a few weeks during the stay of the talian operacompany in New York, by Miss Kellogg, Marie Baze, Cary, Montague, Frapolli, Tom Karl, Verdi, Conly, &c., and specially selected by them for their sympathetic richness of tune, will be sold at a very great bargain. This is a chance seidom met with, Fully warranted for five years. Please call at Weber Warerooms, 6th-ave, and 16th-st.

A RTISTIC FURNITURE—LATEST STYLES
AT POPULAR PRICES.
WARREN WARD & Co., cor. Spring and Crosby-sta. AS BRIGHT'S DIABETES, DROPSY, PAR-

ALYSIS, gravel, stone, kidney and binder diseases, the impairs and gout are incurable without the Asahel Natoral Mineral Spring Water, it supersedes everything else for these diseases. Per barrel, 25 sents gallon. Consultation, utiliary analysis and pamphlets with full directions and testimonials free by the physician at the depot, 291 Broadway, New York. DECORATED dinner set, 176 pieces ... \$30. China and glassware. R. M. BRUNDIGE 1880 Broadway.

HOSPHITE or a unequalled preparation a trial, ive intermedy in existence. Price \$1 per bottle. Prepared only by Price \$1 per bottle. WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, Winchester & Co., Chemists, Of the Co., Chemists, New York, 36 John st., New York, 37 John st., New York, 38 John

# MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,

UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK. Porcelain-Lined Ice Pitchers,

# Table Cutlery, &c.

a premium to the subscribers to THE WEEKLY and BEEK a premium to the subscribers to Thir Werkly and sem-Werkly Thirdner, is the latest, largest, and best, is bound in handsome and substantial library sheep binding, and printed on fine paper. It is in every respect a first-class beak which is sold in all book-stores at \$12.

With the hope that the information herein contained may assist not only observations undertaken by the observers under your charge, but the many other observers whom the occasion will interest.

This table gives the chances of weather favorable for are only two and one-half out of ten on either date, and

DETROIT, Mich., April 11 .- Seven stores and

The building occupied by P. D. O'Mara, as a hardware store, at No. 203 Newark-ave., Jersey City, was damaged by fire to the amount of \$2,000 yesterday

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 10 .- A special dispatch from Evanston, Ill., says the residence of Arthur

N. Y., which also contained the telegraph and Post Office, was destroyed by fire last night; loss, \$6,000; insured for \$3,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

## A PROFITLESS STRIKE.

points, has been made by Chicago roads, and goes inte effect to-morrow. The new rates are: for first-class, 45 cents; second-class, 35 cents; third-class, 25 cents; fourth-class, 20 cents, and special class, 15 cents per cwt. Freight rates on Missouri River freight for Chicago are reduced to 10 cents per cwt.

Almouncements. SPEER'S STANDARD WINE BITTERS.

LIVER COMPLAINTS and DISEASES of the LKIDNEYS radically cured by WINCHESTERS HYPO. PHOSPHITE Of MANGANESE. Invalids are advised to give this unequisited preparation a trial. It is the best and most effi-

STRICTURE, Impotence, and Diseases of the Generative Organs radically and specially cured. Hours stoll and 6107. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington 47

SILVER - PLATED WARE,

Spoons, Forks,

CET THE BEST.

THE edition of WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED QUARTO ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY, offered as